

## SECTION 9.0 GLOSSARY

### 9.1 GLOSSARY

**ADVERSE IMPACT:** A term used to describe unfavorable, harmful, or detrimental environmental changes. Adverse impacts may be significant or not significant.

**AIR CARRIER:** A scheduled carrier, certificated under Federal Aviation Regulations ("FAR") Part 121, 125, or 135, operating aircraft having a certificated maximum takeoff weight of seventy-five thousand (75,000) pounds or more, transporting passengers or cargo.

**AIRSIDE:** Facilities principally related to the airfield. Airside facilities often include the runway and taxiway system, runway safety areas, the runway approach area, and associated equipment such as airfield lighting and navigational aids.

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP):** A BMP is any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operational method, measure, or device which controls, prevents, removes, or reduces pollution.

**CALIFORNIA NOISE STANDARDS:** The Noise Standards for California Airports, as set forth in 21 California Code of Regulations, Sections 5000, *et seq.* Unless otherwise stated, the terms used in this Chapter shall have the same meanings as set forth in the Noise Standards.

**CHARTER OPERATIONS:** A revenue producing takeoff or landing, operated by a person or entity that is neither an Air Carrier nor a Commuter Carrier, using an aircraft having a certificated maximum takeoff weight of seventy-five thousand (75,000) pounds or more and transporting passengers or cargo.

**COMMUNITY NOISE EQUIVALENT LEVEL (CNEL):** A noise compatibility level established by California Administrative Code, Title 21, Section 5000. Represents a time-weighted 24-hour average noise level based on the A-weighted decibel. The CNEL includes an additional 5 dB adjustment to sounds occurring in the evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.) and a 10dB adjustment to sound occurring in the late evening and early morning between (10 p.m. and 7 a.m.).

**COMMUTER AND COMMUTER CARRIER:** A scheduled carrier, certificated under FAR Part 121 or 135, operating aircraft having a certificated maximum takeoff weight less than seventy-five thousand (75,000) pounds and transporting passengers or cargo.

**DECIBEL (dB):** A unit for expressing the relative intensity (loudness) of sounds. The decibel is the logarithm of the ratio of the intensity of a given sound to the faintest sound discernible by the human ear.

**DEMAND:** The number of users desiring service on the highway system, usually expressed as vehicles per hour or passenger cars per hour.

**DEMAND-TO-CAPACITY RATIO (D/C):** The ratio of demand flow rate to capacity for a traffic facility.

**DRAINAGE:** An area that collects and diverts rain water and urban runoff down slope.

**ENVIRONMENT:** The physical conditions which exist within an area which will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of

historical or aesthetic significance. The area involved shall be the area in which significant effects would occur either directly or indirectly as a result of the project. The “environment” includes both natural and man-made conditions.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT:** A detailed statement prepared under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) describing and analyzing the significant environmental effects of a project and discussing ways to mitigate or avoid the effects.

**EROSION:** The process by which material is removed from the earth's surface (including weathering, dissolution, abrasion, and transportation), most commonly by wind or water.

**FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA):** The FAA is an agency of the United States Department of Transportation and is the principal agency responsible for implementing federal law regulating aviation activities in the United States.

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA):** The federal agency under which the National Flood Insurance Program is administered.

**FIXED BASE OPERATORS (FBO):** An operator of an aviation facility at a fixed location with access to the airfield. An FBO can be a full service or limited use facility. A full service FBO sells fuel, provides hangar space, and offers a variety of services such as flight instruction, flight charters, and maintenance. A limited use FBO would not offer fuel, and would be limited to hangar space, maintenance, or other support uses such as instrumentation or engine repairs.

**FLIGHT:** One arrival and one departure by an aircraft.

**FLOOD:** A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: (1) overflow of inland or tidal waters; (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; (3) mudslides (i.e. mudflows) which are proximately caused by flood, and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surface of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current; and (4) the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding the cyclical levels which result in flood.

**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM):** Official map of a community on which the administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

**FREIGHT:** Goods to be sent as air cargo.

**GENERAL AVIATION:** Aviation activity other than operations by Air Carriers, Commuter Carriers, Industrial operators, Charter operators, and “public” (i.e., government owned) aircraft.

**GENERAL PLAN:** A compendium of city or county policies regarding long-term development, in the form of maps and accompanying text. A General Plan is a legal document required of each local agency by the State of California Government Code Section 65301 and adopted by a city council or board of supervisors.

**GROUNDWATER:** Water under the earth's surface, often confined to aquifers capable of supplying wells and springs.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL:** A material or form of energy that could cause injury or illness to persons, livestock or the natural environment.

**HYDROLOGY:** The study of the water cycle.

**INDUSTRIAL OPERATION:** One takeoff or one landing of an aircraft having a certificated maximum gross takeoff weight of seventy-five thousand (75,000) pounds or more for purposes of production, testing, remanufacturing, or delivery by or under the control of a manufacturer based at the Airport. This definition does not include flights into or out of Long Beach for purposes of maintenance, retrofit, or repair.

**INTERSECTION CAPACITY UTILIZATION (ICU):** The technique used to assess the operation of an intersection.

**IMPACT:** The effect, influence, or imprint of an activity on the environment. Impacts include: direct or primary effects which are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place; indirect or secondary effects which are caused by the project and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth-rate and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

**IMPERVIOUS SURFACE:** Ground surface that cannot be penetrated by water. It includes paved and compacted surfaces, as well as those covered by buildings.

**LAND USE:** The purpose or activity for which a piece of land or its building is designed, arranged, or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

**LAND USE PLAN:** An adopted map depicting the approximate location of residential, commercial, public, semi-public, and private-uses, open space, and road systems with a statistical summary of areas and densities for these land uses.

**LANDFILL:** An area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

**LEVEL OF CONCERN (LOC):** The concentration of a potentially hazardous material in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.

**LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS):** A concept developed to quantify the degree of comfort afforded to drivers as they travel on a given roadway. The degree of comfort includes such elements as travel time, number of stops, total amount of stopped delay, etc. As defined in the Highway Capacity Manual, six grades are used to describe LOS, and are denoted A through F.

**MITIGATION MEASURE:** Action taken to reduce or eliminate environmental impacts. Mitigation includes: avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance during the life of the action; and compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP):** A brief notice sent by a Lead Agency to notify responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and involved federal agencies that the Lead Agency plans to prepare an EIR for the project. The purpose of the notice is to solicit guidance from those agencies as to the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR.

**NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System):** NPDES is a national program for administering and regulating discharges to waterways according to the Clean Water Act, Sections 401 and 402. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards are responsible for administering the NPDES storm water program.

**OPERATION:** A takeoff or a landing of an aircraft at the Airport.

**RISK OF UPSET:** The risk associated with potential explosions, fires, or release of hazardous substances in the event of an accident or natural disaster.

**SCAQMD:** The agency responsible for protecting public health and welfare through the administration of federal and state air quality laws, regulations, and policies in the South Coast Air Basin.

**SENSITIVE RECEPTORS:** Locations where individuals especially sensitive to chemical exposure (such as children, the infirm, and the elderly) or are expected to be located on a regular basis. These sites include hospitals, daycare centers, and schools. Sensitive receptors were evaluated with residential exposure duration assumptions.

**SINGLE EVENT NOISE EXPOSURE LEVEL (SENEL):** SENEL is the single event aircraft noise descriptor commonly used in California as a result of regulatory requirements by the California Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics. It is essentially identical to the equivalent federal descriptor known as "SEL."

**SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:** As defined by CEQA, a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. A social or economic change related to a physical change may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant. The lead agency will determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

**SOLID WASTE:** Any non-hazardous garbage, refuse or sludge, which is primarily solid but may also include portions of liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material resulting from residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining operations and community activities.

**SURFACE WATER:** Water in lakes, streams or rivers, as distinct from subsurface groundwater.

**TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT (TAC):** Airborne chemical compounds determined by the U.S. EPA and the California EPA, including the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the California Air Resources Board, to pose a potential threat to public health.

**THRESHOLD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Impact criteria which determines whether a project causes a significant impact.

**VIEWSHED:** The surface area that is visible from a given viewpoint or series of viewpoints. It is also the area from which that viewpoint or series of viewpoints may be seen. The viewshed aids in identifying the views that could be affected by the proposed action.

**VOLUME:** The number of persons or vehicles passing a point on a lane, roadway or other traffic-way during some time interval, often one hour, expressed in vehicles, bicycles, or persons per hour.

**VOLUME-TO-CAPACITY RATIO (V/C):** The ratio of flow rate to capacity for a transportation facility.

**VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS:** A method of analysis which identifies areas in the community that may be affected or exposed, individuals in the community who may display enhanced sensitivity to certain specific hazardous materials, and what facilities, property, or environment may be susceptible to damage should a hazardous materials release occur.

**VULNERABLE ZONE:** An area surrounding a site of a potential accident that could experience concentrations of released hazardous materials at levels sufficient to cause adverse health effects.

**ZONING:** The division of a municipality into districts for the purpose of regulating land uses, types of buildings, required yards and setbacks, parking and other prerequisites to development. Zones are generally shown on a map and the text of the zoning ordinance contains requirements for each zoning category.